

always more or less confluent; post-ocular white stripe much more distinct and dark bars of sides much narrower. *Hab.* Alaska and northern British America.

2. *Astur atricapillus henshawi*. HENSHAW'S GOSHAWK.—SUBSP. CHAR.:—Much darker than true *atricapillus*. Adult with the back slaty black, instead of plumbeous, and lower parts very coarsely and heavily marked with dusky. Young with lower parts broadly striped with brownish black, and tibiae heavily spotted with the same. *Hab.* Pacific coast region, from southern Arizona to Sitka, Alaska.

ANALECTA ORNITHOLOGICA.

BY LEONARD STEJNEGER.

I. THE OCCURRENCE OF *Turdus aliciae* IN THE PALÆ-ARCTIC REGION.

IN his 'The Birds of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean' (Cruise of the Corwin, Notes, p. 57), Mr. E. W. Nelson states that *Turdus (Hylocichla) aliciae* Baird is found "across into Kamtschatka"; and a little later he says, "the record of the bird from Kamtschatka renders certain its presence on the adjoining shores of Northeastern Siberia."

I am not aware of any record of this species having ever been found in Kamtschatka, neither do I believe that it has been or ever will be found there. Mr. Nelson's statement probably rests on a mistake. The fact is, that the bird in question really has been found, and found breeding, and rather numerous, in that part of Northeastern Siberia where Nelson only supposes it to be found on account of its alleged occurrence in Kamtschatka.

The Russian Astronomical Expedition to Cape Tschukotsk found *Turdus aliciae* breeding in the neighborhood of the station, and several specimens were brought to Irkutsk, and by the Geographical Society placed in the University Museum of that city, where they have been seen by Dr. Dybowski. They were destroyed by the great fire at the museum, but at least one specimen had previously been forwarded by that gentleman to the museum of Warsaw. The identity of this specimen was determined by Prof. Dr. Cabanis of Berlin.*

* Cf. Taczanowski, Journ. f. Ornith., 1872, p. 440, and 1873, p. 112; *ibid.* Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 1876, p. 148; *ibid.*, Krit. Obz. Ornith. Fauna Vost. Sibiri (1877) p. 32.

II. ON THE EARLIEST AVAILABLE NAME OF THE AMERICAN TITLARK.

I am sorry to be obliged to claim that the appellation *Anthus ludovicannus* (Gm.) is more recent than *Anthus pensilvanicus* (Lath.).

Linnæus did not include the American Titlark in any of the original editions of his 'Systema Naturæ,' although it was both described and figured by earlier authors, viz., G. Edwards, who in his 'Gleanings of Natural History' gave on plate 297 a recognizable figure of a 'Lark' which was sent him from Pennsylvania by Mr. W. Bartram; and upon his plate and description is based Brisson's 'L'alouette de Pensylvanie' (Orn., VI, App., p. 94, No. 13). The 'Red Lark,' No. 140 of the 'British Zoology,' is said to be based on the same. Under the name 'Alouette aux joues brunes de Pensylvanie' Buffon, in 1778 (Hist. Nat. d. Ois., V, p. 58), repeated the description and quoted the plate, but also described (p. 38) a specimen of the same species from Louisiana as 'La Farlouzanne.' Latham, in 1783 (Gen. Synops. of Birds, Vol. II, pt. 2, p. 376), reprints these descriptions, the former as '7. Louisiane Lark,' and the latter as '8. Red Lark,' besides quoting under each heading the synonyms as given above. A reprint of the description of the 'Red Lark' is found in Pennant's 'Arctic Zoology,' II, p. 393 (1785). So far neither of the two alleged species had received any Latin name in accordance with the Linnæan binomial system (on Edward's plate, and in the text of Brisson, it was, however, named *Alauda pensilvanica*); but in 1787 Latham gave the 'Red Lark' the binomial name *Alauda pensilvanica*. It is the general notion that Latham did not use binomials in the Linnæan sense before he employed them in his 'Index Ornithologicus,' published in 1790, two years after Gmelin's 'Systema Naturæ'; but in the 'Supplement to the General Synopsis of Birds' (London, 1787) he gives, on p. 281 *et seq.*, 'A List of the Birds of Great Britain,' and in this list he for the first time applied binomials, coining new names for those which had not previously received such in Linnæus's 'Systema Naturæ.' The new names given by Latham are printed in italics, and reference is given to the descriptions in the 'Synopsis,' the 'Supplement,' and the 'British Zoology.' On p. 287, under 'Genus XXXIX,' we find, as one of 'the more rare [British] Birds':
 ••||Red L[ark]. Synopsis, IV, p. 376. Br. Zool. I. No. 140.

ALAUDA Pensilvanica”; and in a footnote he thus explains the appearance of this species in a list of British Birds: “Now and then met with in the neighbourhood of *London*,* but more common in *America*.”

It was in 1788 that Gmelin (*Syst. Nat.*, I, p. 173) first applied the name *Alauda ludoviciana* to the ‘Farlouzanne’ of Buffon, while he, on the following page, bestowed *Alauda rubra* upon the ‘Red Lark,’ the bird of Edwards’s plate. Gmelin knew nothing whatever of these birds, aside from the descriptions quoted above, and his diagnoses are wholly made up from them.

These early synonyms may be cited as follows:—

Alauda pensilvanica, EDW. Glean. pl. 297.

L’alouette de Pensylvanie, BRISS. Orn. VI, App. p. 94, No. 13.

Red Lark, PENN. Brit. Zool. No. 140.

Alouette aux joues brunes de Pensylvanie, BUFF. Hist. Nat. Ois. V, p. 58.

La Farlouzanne, BUFF. *ibid.*, p. 38.

Red Lark, PENN. Arct. Zool. II, p. 393, No. 279.

Louisiane Lark, LATH. Syn. II, 2. p. 376, No. 7.

Red Lark, LATH. *ibid.* p. 376, No. 8.

1787.—*Red Lark, Alauda pensilvanica* LATH. Synops. Suppl. I. p. 287.

1788.—*Alauda ludoviciana* GMEL. *Syst. Nat.* I, 2, p. 793.

1788.—*Alauda rubra* GMEL. *ibid.*, p. 794.

1847.—*Anthus pensylvanicus*, THIENEMANN, Rhea, II, (p. 171).

The American Titlark will therefore stand as

Anthus pensilvanicus (LATH.) THIENEM.

III. A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE SYNONYMY OF THE GENUS *Compsothlypis* (= *Parula*).

Genus *Compsothlypis*† CAB.

1826.—*Chloris* BOIE, Isis, 1826, p. 972. (Type *Sylvia americana* LATH.).

(*Nec* MOEHRING, 1752; *nec* SCHWARTZ *quæ* Gramin.; *nec* CUVIER, 1799, *quæ* *Ligurinus* KOCH.)

* Instances of its capture in Europe of later years are not very frequent. See Dalglish, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 1880, p. 69.

† From Gr. κομψός and θλυπίς. κομψός = cared for, adorned, elegant, from κομέω, I take care of (*cfr.* L. *comptus* and *como*), and kindred with κόμη (L. *coma*), the hair considered as an ornament for the head. θλυπίς, a name of a bird said to be found in some codices of Aristoteles (VIII, 5. 4) where others have θραυπίς, or θραπισ, a thistle-eating bird, not determinable (from θραυω, I break, with which is kindred θλάω, of the same signification, and θλίβω, I rub. Θραυπίς, θραπίς, θλαπίς, θλυνπίς?).—*Com-psy-thly'-pis*.

- 1827.—*Sylvicola* SWAINSON, Zool. Journ. III, p. 160 (*nec* HARRIS 1782, *quæ* Dipt.; *nec* HUMPHR. 1797; *nec* HÜBN. 1810, *quæ* Moll.).
 1838.—*Parula* BONAPARTE, Geogr. Comp. List, p. 20 (Type *Parus americanus* L.). (*Nec Parulus* SPIX, 1824, *quæ* *Synallaxis*).
 1851.—*Compsothlypis* CABANIS, Mus. Hein. I. p. 20. (same type).

Professor Baird (Rev. Am. B., p. 168) and Dr. Coues (B. Color. Vall., I, p. 206) have both acknowledged that *Parula* Bp. is antedated by *Parulus* Spix, believing, however, that Boie's *Chloris*, might stand as the oldest name, "if Moehring's genera are to be rejected as pre-Linnæan." But *Chloris* was already given by Cuvier to a different genus of birds, embracing 'Les Verdiers' or the Green-Finches. Cabanis was therefore correct in stating that the older names were preoccupied, and in creating a new name, which will have to stand.

Before giving a short synopsis of the species, I take pleasure in introducing some remarks furnished me by my friend Robert Ridgway concerning the generic position of two species which have generally been referred to the genus *Parula* or *Compsothlypis*. They are as follows:

"Two Central American species, which have been usually referred to this genus, cannot properly be included; in fact, they apparently are much nearer the genus *Conirostrum* (assigned in the existing 'system' to the *Cærebidæ*) than to *Compsothlypis*. From the latter they differ in having no trace whatever of a notch to the bill, and in the very slight development of the rictal bristles, both of which features are characters of *Conirostrum*. There are also other differences, which it is unnecessary to mention in the present connection. I do not believe, however, that these birds can be consistently placed in *Conirostrum*, the bill being much stouter, while there are other differences. It therefore seems desirable to give a new name to this group (the two species being apparently congeneric), and I accordingly propose that of *Oreothlypis*, with *Compsothlypis gutturalis* Cab. as type.

"The known species are (1) *Oreothlypis gutturalis* (Cab.) and (2) *Oreothlypis superciliosa* (Hartl.)."

Synopsis.

a ¹ Eyelids white	1. <i>C. americana</i> .
a ² Eyelids dusky or black.	
b ¹ Abdomen white.	
c ¹ Lores gray	2. <i>C. insularis</i> .
c ² Lores black	3. <i>C. nigrilora</i> .

b² Abdomen yellow.

c¹ Two white bands on wing . . . 4. *C. pitiayumi*.

c² Only a trace of white on wings or
none at all : . . . 5. *C. pitiayumi inornata*.

1. *Compsothlypis americana* (LIN.) CAB.

1758.—*Parus americanus* LIN. S. N. ed. 10, p. 190.

1783.—*Motacilla eques* BODD. Tabl. Pl. Enl. p. 46 (Ed. TEGETM.).

1788.—*Motacilla ludoviciana* GMEL. S. N. I, 2, p. 983.

1807.—*Sylvia torquata* VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II, p. 58.

1811.—*Sylvia pusilla* WILS. Am. Orn. IV (p. 17.)

1851.—*Compsothlypis americana* CAB. Mus. Hein. I, p. 20.

Parula americana RIDGW. Nomencl. No. 88.—COUES, Check L. 2 ed. No. 93.—SALV. & GODM. Biol. Centr. Amer. I, p. 119.—SCL. & SALV. Nomencl. Neotr. p. 8.

2. *Compsothlypis insularis* (LAWR.) STGR.

1871.—*Parula insularis* LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Lyc. X, p. 4.

1874.—*Parula pitiayumi* var. *insularis* B. BR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Amer. B. I, p. 207.

Parula pitiayumi insularis RIDGW. Nomencl. No. 89.

Parula insularis SALV. & GODM. Biol. Centr. Am. I, p. 121.

3. *Compsothlypis nigrilora* (COUES) STGR.

1878.—*Parula nigrilora* COUES, Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. Terr. IV (p. 11).

1878.—*Parula pitiayumi* var. *nigrilora* COUES. Birds. Color. Vall. I, p. 208.

Parula pitiayumi nigrilora RIDGW. Nomencl. No. 89a.

Parula nigrilora COUES, Check L. 2 ed. No. 94.—SALV. & GODM. Biol. Centr. Amer. I, p. 121.

4. *Compsothlypis pitiayumi* (VIEILL.) CAB.

1817.—*Sylvia pitiayumi* VIEILL. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. XI, p. 276.

1822.—*Sylvia plumbea* SWAINS. Zool. Ill. II (pl. 139) (*nec* LATH.).

1823.—*Sylvia brasiliiana* LICHT. Doubl. Verzeichn. p. 35.

1838.—*Sylvia venusta* TEMM. Pl. Col. III. fol. ed. pl. 293, fig. 1.

1851.—*Compsothlypis pitiayumi* CAB. Mus. Hein. I, p. 21.

1874.—*Parula pitiayumi* var. *pitiayumi* B. BR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. A. B. I, p. 207.

Parula pitiayumi SCL. & SALV. Nomencl. Neotr. p. 8.

5. *Compsothlypis pitiayumi inornata* (BAIRD) STGR.

1860.—*Parula brasiliiana* SCL. & SALV. Ibis, 1860. p. 397 (*nec* LICHT.).

1864.—*Parula inornata* BAIRD, Rev. Am. Birds. I, p. 171.

1874.—*Parula pitiayumi* var. *inornata* B. BR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. A. B. I, p. 208.

Parula inornata SALV. & GODM. Biol. Centr. Amer. I, p. 120.—SCL. & SALV. Nomencl. Neotr. p. 8.

IV. ON THE EARLIEST AVAILABLE NAME OF THE
CARDINAL GROSBEAK.

In Scopoli's 'Annus I. Historico-Naturalis' (Leipzig, 1769) we find, on pages 139 and 140. the following description:—

“203. LOXIA RUBRA.

Loxia rubra, facie nigra. Linn. l. c. n. 5.

DIAGN. *Tota rubra, una cum rostro.*

Femora tamen magis fusca.

[p. 140] In M. T.

Apta nomina rebus inponenda; nec innocens studium sit turpe instrumentum, quo religio aliqua ludibrio exponatur.”

The following is a correct translation. with the addition of the full explanation of the abbreviations:—

“203. *Loxia rubra.*

Red grosbeak, with black face. LINN.. Syst. Nat. ed. 12, I, p. 300, n. 5.

DIAGN. Red all over in common with the bill. Thighs, however, more dusky.

In the Museum of Count von Thurn (in museo excell. comitis Francisci Annib. Turriani).

One ought to give appropriate names; in order that the innocent science shall not become the infamous means of exposing any religion to ridicule.”

It may be well at once to append here, for the benefit of the reader, the footnote,* with which the German translator, Dr. T. C. Günther, thought it necessary to explain the sentence above. He says:

“This sentence of our author is incomprehensible to any one who does not know beforehand that this American bird, in Holland and England, is called the Cardinal, on account of its beautiful red color. We have made this remark, although we ourselves are of the same opinion, that things offensive to any religion should be omitted in every science” (!). What would Messrs. Scopoli and Günther say if they could rise from their graves, and see that we use *Cardinalis* as a generic name, and that some heretics are not opposed to the specific appellations *Carduelis carduelis* and *Cardinalis cardinalis igneus*?

In fact, the bird which Linnæus describes as No. 5 of the genus *Loxia*, in his 'Syst. Nat.' (ed. 12. p. 300), is none other than the

* p. 168, footnote k, of Johann Anton Scopoli Bemerkungen aus der Natur-Geschichte, Erstes Jahr, aus dem Lateinischen übersetzt und mit einigen Anmerkungen versehen von D. Friedrich Christian Günther Leipzig 1770.

Cardinal Grosbeak—*Cardinalis virginianus* Bp: “*Loxia cardinalis* 5. *L. cristata rubra*, capistro nigro, rostro pedibusque sanguineis *Coccothraustes rubra*. *Catesb. car.* I. p. 38. t. 38 *Habitat in America septentrionali*” Bonaparte’s name *virginianus* dates from 1838; Scopoli’s *rubra* from 1769. As the case does not involve any doubt, and the synonymy is clear, I shall only briefly enumerate the forms mentioned in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway’s ‘History of North-American Birds’ (III, p. 99). Their names will stand as follows:

1. *Cardinalis ruber* (SCOP.).
RIDGW. Nomencl. n. 242.—COUES, Check list, 2 ed. n. 299.
2. *Cardinalis ruber igneus* (BAIRD).
RIDGW. l. c. n. 242a.—COUES, l. c. n. 300.
3. *Cardinalis ruber coccineus* (RIDGW.).
4. *Cardinalis ruber carneus* (LESS.).

It will be seen that the gender of the genus-name is given as masculine. Dr. Coues, in the second edition of the ‘Check list’ (p. 60), writes ‘*Cardinalis virginiana*,’ and remarks: “As a Latin word, *Cardinalis* is only an adjective; used substantively, its gender is either masculine or feminine. We take the latter, because most words ending in *is-* are feminine.”

But, in the first place, as the name *Cardinalis* is “applied with obvious signification to the chief officials of the Pope,” its gender ought to be masculine, as is that of these “red-wearing dignitaries;” and in the second place. *Cardinalis* “Bp. 1838.” is undoubtedly masculine, as this author writes ‘*Cardinalis virginianus*.’ In the special sense of genus-name for the Red Grosbeaks it certainly is masculine, and if it is the *rule* that “words ending in *is-* are feminine.” this word belongs most emphatically to the *exceptions*. We are more satisfied as to the correctness of this opinion, since Dr. Coues himself states that the gender of *cardinalis* is ‘either masculine or feminine.’

V. MORE “ORNITHOPHILOLOGICALITIES.”

Without further comment I offer the following supplemental notes about the derivation of some of the systematic names of North American birds, which may perhaps be of value in relation to the discussion at present being carried on.

No. 595. *Hæmatopus ostrilegus*.—Sundevall’s emendation is *ostreologus*. There is no need of emending Linnæus’s name into *ostrilegus*, as he so wrote it himself in the ‘Fauna Svecica,’ 2nd ed., p. 69 (1761).

No. 598. *Strepsilas interpres*.—*Interpres* is a translation of the Swedish vernacular name 'talk,' interpreter. Nilsson informs us, however, that Linnæus was mistaken in applying it to this bird, as it is *Totanus calidris* which in Sweden is called 'talk,' on account of its loud voice, by means of which it warns the other birds from the skulking gunner (Skand. Fauna Fogl., 3d ed. II. p. 171).

No. 606. *Scolopax rusticola*. *Rusticola* was 'emended' into *rusticola* as early as 1779 by Bock in 'Naturforscher,' XIII. p. 211, and he was followed by Gloger, Naumann, Schilling, and Cabanis, the latter also informing us that it was written so by the Romans—Plinius, Columella, etc. (J. f. Orn., 1853, p. 374).

No. 678. *Porzana maruetta*.—'Marruette,' as the French write it, seems to be rather of Spanish origin than Italian. The Spanish word *marjdl* (pronounced *marshal*) means a marsh (Fr. *marais*). Or it may simply be derived from *mar*, = sea, large lake, and the ending *éta* (cf. *gallinéta*). Another similar word, *marhojo*, is said to mean moss.

No. 690. *Cygnus musicus*.—The term *musicus* is applied in allusion to the alleged song of the dying swan (cf. Aristoteles. Hist. Amin., lib. IX. c. 12).

No. 712.—Linnæus wrote *fenelope* in 1758, and *fenelops* in 1761.

No. 728. *Harelda*.—This is probably only a typographical error for *Havelda*, which is the Icelandic and Norwegian name of the bird. *Hav* meaning sea, ocean.

No. 739. *Perspicillata*.—After all, Dr. Coues did not 'guess aright,' even 'as a matter of fact.' It is true it does not mean "spotted, as if covered with looking-glasses," but simply "supplied with spectacles" (*perspicilla* of mediæval or later Latin = spectacles). The definition is clearly given in Steller's and Pallas's descriptions of *Phalacrocorax perspicillata*: "Circulo cutaneo oculos ambiente albo Ob oculorum circulos quasi perspicilla referentes ridicula admodum avis Foemina minor. crista perspicilloque destituta." (Zoogr. Ross. Asiat., II. p. 305).

No. 746. *Sula*.—Nilsson says: "*Sula* or *Sulu* is an old Norwegian word still in use in the mountains, and means swallow. *Havsula* is then sea-swallow, the name having been applied to this bird on account of its high and beautiful flight; the Black Stork is for the same reason called 'Odin's Swallow.'" (Skand. Fauna Fogl., 3d ed. II, p. 510.)

No. 765. *Stercorarius pomatorhinus*.—Temminck's *pomarinus* might perhaps have a similar derivation as *pomoerium*, from *post* and *moerium*, or *pomeridionalis*, from *post* and *meridionalis*. It may also be mentioned that *pomarinus* is a by no means uncommon form for *pomeranus*. It is most probable that Temminck never thought of a derivation from πῶμα and *pîs*, as first suggested by Preyer and Zirkel (not Newton).